

Regulation 1524. Manufacturers of Personal Property.

Reference: Sections 6011, 6012, and 6018.6, Revenue and Taxation Code.

(a) IN GENERAL. Tax applies to the gross receipts from retail sales (i.e., sales to consumers) by manufacturers, producers, processors, and fabricators of tangible personal property the sale of which is not otherwise exempted. The measure of the tax is the gross receipts of, or sales price charged by, the manufacturer, producer, processor, or fabricator, from which no deduction may be taken ~~by the manufacturer~~ on account of the cost of the raw materials or other components purchased, or labor or service costs to create or produce the tangible personal property, or of any step in the manufacturing, producing, processing, or fabricating, including work performed to fit the customer's specific requirements, whether or not performed at the customer's specific request, or any other services that are a part of the sale. In addition, no deduction may be taken on account of interest paid, losses, or any other expense.

(b) PARTICULAR APPLICATIONS.

(I) ~~ALTERATIONS TO NEW CLOTHING FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. ALTERATION OF NEW AND USED ITEMS.~~

(A) ~~Definition of Alteration.~~ ~~"Alteration," as herein used, means and includes any work performed upon new clothing to meet the requirements of a customer, whether the work involves the addition of material to the garment, the removal of material from the garment, the rearranging or restyling of the garment, or any other change therein.~~

(A) Alteration of New Items means and includes any work performed upon new items such as garments, bedding, draperies, or other personal and household items to meet the requirements of the customer, whether the work involves the addition of material to the item, the removal of material from the item, the rearranging or restyling of the item, or otherwise altering the item, when such alterations result in the creation or production of a new item or constitute a step in the creation or production of a new item for the customer.

Charges for the alteration of new items are subject to tax, except as provided in subdivision (c)(4) of Regulation 1506, regardless of whether the charges for the alterations are separately stated or included in the price of the item, or whether the alterations are performed by the seller of the item or by another person. Persons engaged in the producing, processing or fabricating of new items are retailers, not consumers, of the alterations provided to the customer and are required to hold a seller's permit.

(B) Alteration of Used Items means and includes the mending, shortening or lengthening, taking in or letting out, or otherwise altering used items such as garments, bedding, draperies, or other personal and household items when such alterations merely refit or repair the item for the use for which it was created or produced.

Charges for the alteration of used items are not subject to tax. Generally, persons performing the alteration of used items are consumers, not retailers, of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations, and tax applies to the sale of the supplies and materials to such persons.

Except as provided in subdivision (c)(4) of Regulation 1506, persons performing the alteration of used items are retailers, not consumers, of the supplies and materials furnished in connection with the alterations when the retail value of the supplies and materials is more than 10 percent of the total charge for the alterations, or if the invoice to the customer includes a separate charge for such property. When such persons are retailers, not consumers, tax applies to the fair retail selling price of the supplies and materials to the customer.

When the retail value of the supplies and materials is more than 10 percent of the total charge to the customer, the person performing the alterations must segregate on the invoice to the customer and in its records, the fair retail selling price of the supplies and materials from the charge for the alterations. "Total charge" means the combined total of the retail value of the supplies and materials furnished or consumed as part of the alterations and the labor charges for the alterations.

Proposed Amendments to Regulation 1524

~~(B) Application of Tax.~~

~~1. In General. Charges for alterations to new clothing are subject to tax. It is immaterial whether the charges for the alterations are separately stated or are included in the price of the garment. It also is immaterial whether the alterations are performed by the seller of the garment or by another person.~~

~~(2) ALTERATIONS BY CLOTHES CLEANING OR CLOTHES DYEING ESTABLISHMENT. A person who operates a clothes cleaning or clothes dyeing establishment is the consumer of property used or furnished in altering new and used clothing, provided that~~

~~(A) 75 percent or more of the establishment's total gross receipts represent charges for garment cleaning or dyeing services and~~

~~(B) No more than 20 percent of the establishment's total gross receipts during the preceding calendar year were from the alteration of new and used garments.~~

~~If both requirements are met, sales tax shall not apply to the operator's charges for alterations of new or used clothing. However, that person is a retailer of any other tangible personal property sold to consumers in the regular course of business, and sales tax shall apply to the gross receipts from those sales.~~

~~(3) PAINTING, POLISHING, FINISHING. Tax applies to charges for painting, polishing, and otherwise finishing tangible personal property in connection with the production of a finished product for consumers, whether the article to be finished is supplied by the customer or by the finisher. Tax does not apply to charges for painting or finishing real property.~~

The proposed amendments contained in this document may not be adopted. Any revisions that are adopted may differ from this text.